ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: La Grange

Water System Number: 5000010

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 24, 2013 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by:

Name: Mike Kavarian

Signature: Mike Kavarian

Title: Water Distribution Dept. Mgr.

Phone Number: (209) 883-8381 Date: June 24, 2013

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  Post Office, La Grange Market, La Grange Mercantile, La Grange Fire House
- ☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools (***La Grange School***)
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: La Grange Report Date: June 19, 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water

Name & location of source(s): French Pit, La Grange CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See Attached

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Tuesdays, 9:00 am 333 E. Canal Drive Turlock CA

For more information, contact: Turlock Irrigation District Phone: (209) 853-2166

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	None	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year)	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	7-10-12	4	--	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7-10-12	12	--	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	7-10-12	0.44	--	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Gross Particle Activity (pCi/L)	3-28-07	1.21	--	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	12-4-07	0.72	--	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	8-7-12	18	--	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8-7-12	26	--	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Bi-Monthly	0.68	0.5-1.08	[MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG= 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) (ppm)	Quarterly	1.46	1.2-1.7	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	7-10-12	<3	--	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (units)	7-10-12	<1	--	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	7-10-12	0.44	--	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	7-10-12	38	--	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	7-10-12	95	--	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Chloride (ppm)	7-10-12	2	--	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7-10-12	5	--	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
None detected	7-10-12	--	--	--	--

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Turlock Irrigation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
None	--	--	--	--

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.44
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

Vulnerability Summary

District Name LPA Stanislaus County **District No.** 80 **County** Stanislaus

System Name LA GRANGE WATER SYSTEM **System No.** 5000010

Source Name LPA REPORTED PRIMARY SOURCE **Source No.** 001 **PS Code** 5000010-001

Completed by Jan Lopez R.E.H.S. **Date** November, 2002

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A source water assessment was conducted for the **LPA REPORTED PRIMARY SOURCE** of the **LA GRANGE WATER SYSTEM** water system in **November, 2002**

Description of Vulnerability

This source is considered most vulnerable to the following activity associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Corrosive Household Water Distribution Systems

This source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Septic Systems - high density (VH)
Historic Gas Station (VH)

Discussion of Vulnerability

This source has exceeded the MCL (maximum contaminant level) for copper and lead. Both of these contaminants are typically associated with the internal corrosion of household distribution systems. Contamination could also occur through erosion of natural deposits.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Stanislaus County, DER
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite C
Modesto, CA 95358

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

John Aud
Senior Environmental Health Specialist - Water
(209) 525-6700

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

Assessment Summary

District Name LPA Stanislaus County **District No.** 80 **County** Stanislaus

System Name LA GRANGE WATER SYSTEM **System No.** 5000010

Source Name LPA REPORTED PRIMARY SOURCE **Source No.** 001 **PS Code** 5000010-001

Completed by Jan Lopez R.E.H.S. **Date** November, 2002

Description of System and Source

The LA GRANGE WATER SYSTEM is located in Stanislaus County, near the community of La Grange. There are approximately 77 service connections serving a population of 100.

The drinking water source for the LA GRANGE WATER SYSTEM is surface water. The watershed for the source intake location (French Pit region only), includes approximately 5 acres, as per a sanitary survey made by T.I.D. (Turlock Irrigation District) in 1999. The watershed upstream of the La Grange Dam is several square miles. General land use includes limited recreational use, undeveloped land and this small residential community of La Grange.

Assessment Procedures

The assessment of the source LPA REPORTED PRIMARY SOURCE was conducted by Jan Lopez R.E.H.S. The following sources of information were used in the assessment:

County files/DER water database/TurboSWAP files/T.I.D. (Turlock Irrigation District Sanitary Survey, 1999)

Procedures used to conduct the assessment include:

Field assessment/Aerial map review/Discussion with former Water System Operator

Contents of this Assessment

Yes ☒	No ☐	**Assessment Summary**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Vulnerability Summary**
Yes ☐	No ☒	**Source Location Form**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Delineation of Ground Water Protection Zones**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Physical Barrier Effectiveness Checklist**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Source Data Sheet**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Inventory of Possible Contaminating Activities**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Vulnerability Ranking**
Yes ☒	No ☐	**Assessment Map**

Questions and Answers about Source Water Assessments

Question **What is a source water assessment?**

Answer: An assessment is an evaluation of a drinking water source to determine the "possible contaminating activities" (PCAs) to which the source is most vulnerable.

Question **What are "possible contaminating activities"?**

Answer: PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies.

Question: **What does a source water assessment include?**

Answer: There are several elements to an assessment, but the primary ones are:

- A delineation of protection areas or zones around the source
- An inventory of the types of Possible Contaminating Activities (PCAs) within the source protection zones.
- An analysis to determine the PCAs to which the source is most vulnerable.

The information is compiled into a report that includes a map, calculations, checklists, and a summary of the findings.

Question **How were the PCAs to which my source is most vulnerable determined?**

Answer: The vulnerability analysis considers several factors:

- The presence of a PCA
- The proximity of the PCA to the source
- The risk associated with the PCA (based on the chemicals involved and the likelihood of a release)
- The construction and setting of the source

These factors are combined to develop a priority ranking of PCAs, and the source is considered most vulnerable to the PCAs at the top of the ranking.

Question: **Why is the assessment being done at this time?**

Answer: Because it is required by federal and state regulations. Assessments are being done by the state, counties, water systems and other organizations.

Question: **What information was used for the assessments?**

Answer: Due to limited resources, these first assessments are relatively brief reports without much detail. The information came primarily from the regulatory agency files, field reviews, and sometimes from water systems.

Question: **What should I do if I have questions about or corrections to the assessment?**

Answer: Contact the agency or individual that prepared the assessment. Obvious errors can be addressed easily. Minor changes that do not affect the vulnerability summary can be addressed in a future update of the assessment. Changes requiring more detailed investigation may be done by the water system.

Question: **What should I do with this information?**

Answer: The water system is required to provide the vulnerability summary information to consumers. The required language can be found in the cover letter with the assessment or in an attachment. For most water systems, the required language must be included in the system's next Consumer Confidence Report, and must be repeated in the report each year.

In addition, the water system or consumers may wish to find out more information or to proceed with a program to protect their drinking water sources. Water systems interested in source water protection may contact their regulating agency (state or county). The California Rural Water Association (CRWA) can also help with protection efforts. You can reach CRWA at 916-553-4900.